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The President's Message.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Again the blessings of health and abundant harvests claim our profoundest gratitude to Almighty God.

The condition of our foreign affairs is reasonably satisfactory. Mexico continues to be a theatre of civil war; while our political relations with that country have undergone no change, we have at the same time strictly maintained neutrality between the belligerents.

At the request of the States of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, a competent engineer has been authorized to make a survey of the river San Juan and the port of San Juan.

It is a source of much satisfaction that the difficulties which at one moment excited political apprehensions and caused a closing of the inter-oceanic transit route, have been amicably adjusted, and that there is a good prospect that the route will soon be re-opened with an increase of capacity and adaptation. We could not exaggerate either the commercial or political importance of that great improvement.

The new liberal Constitution of Venezuela having gone into effect with the universal acquiescence of the people, the government under it has been recognized and diplomatic intercourse with it has opened in a cordial and friendly spirit. The long deferred Aux Island claim has been satisfactorily paid and discharged.—Mutual payments have been made of the claims awarded by the late joint committee for the settlement of claims between the United States and Peru.

An earnest and cordial friendship continues to exist between the two countries, and such efforts as were in my power have been used to remove misunderstanding and avert a threatened war between Peru and Spain.

Our relations are of the most friendly nature with Chili, the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Paraguay, San Salvador and Hayti. During the past year no differences of any kind have arisen with any of those Republics, and on the other hand, their sympathies with the United States are constantly expressed with cordiality and earnestness.

It would be doing injustice to an important South American State not to acknowledge the directness, frankness and cordiality with which the United States of Colombia have entered into intimate relations with this Government. A claims convention has been constituted to complete the unfinished work of the one which closed its session in 1861.

The claim arising from the seizure of the cargo of the brig Macaoman, in 1821, has been paid in full by the government of Chili.

Civil war continues in the Spanish part of San Domingo, apparently without prospect of an early close. Official correspondence has been freely opened with Liberia, and it gives us a pleasing view of social and political progress in that Republic. It may be expected to derive new vigor from American influence, improved by the rapid disappearance of slavery in the United States.

I solicit your authority to furnish to the republic a gunboat at moderate cost, to be reimbursed to the United States by instalments. Such a vessel is needed for the safety of that State against the native African races, and in Liberian hands it would be more effective in arresting the African slave trade than a squadron in our hands. The possession of the least organized naval force would stimulate a generous ambition in the republic, and the confidence which we should manifest by furnishing it would win forbearance and favor towards the colony from all civilized nations.

The proposed overland telegraph between America and Europe, by the way of Behring's Straits and Asiatic Russia, which was sanctioned by Congress at the last session, has been undertaken under very favorable circumstances by an association of American citizens, with the cordial good will and support as well of the Government as of those of Great Britain and Russia.

Assurance has been received from most of the South American States of their appreciation of the enterprise, and their readiness to co-operate in constructing lines tributary to that world encircling communication. I learn with much satisfaction that the noble design of a telegraphic communication between the eastern coast of America and Great Britain has been renewed, with full expectation of its early accomplishment. Thus it is hoped that with the return of domestic peace, the country will be able to resume with energy and advantage its former high career of commerce and civilization.

Our very popular and estimable representative in Egypt died in April last. An unpleasant altercation which arose between the temporary incumbent of the office and the Government of the Pacha resulted in a suspension of intercourse. The evil was promptly corrected on the arrival of the successor in the consulate, and our relations with Egypt, as well as our relations with the Barbary powers, are entirely satisfactory. The rebellion which has so long been flagrant in China has at last been suppressed under the co-operating good offices of this Government and of the other Western commercial States.

The Judicial Consular establishment has become very difficult and onerous, and it will need legislative revision to adapt it to the extension of our commerce, and to the more intimate intercourse which has been instituted with Government and people of that vast empire. China seems to be accepting with hearty good will the conventional laws which regulate commercial and social intercourse among the western nations.

Owing to the peculiar situation of Japan, and the anomalous form of its government, the action of that empire in performing treaty stipulations is inconstant and capricious. Nevertheless good progress has been effected by the Western powers moving with enlightened concert. Our own pecuniary claims have been allowed and put in course of settlement, and the inland sea has been re-opened to commerce. There is reason also to believe that these proceedings have increased rather than diminished the friendship of Japan towards the United States.

The ports of Norfolk, Fernandina and Pensacola have been opened by proclamation. It is hoped that foreign merchants will now consider whether it is not safer and more profitable to themselves, as well as just to the U. States, to resort to these and other open ports than it is to pursue, through many hazards, and at vast cost, a contraband trade with other ports which are closed, if not by actual military occupation, at least by a lawful and effective blockade.

For myself, I have no doubt of the power and duty of the Executive, under the law of nations, to exclude enemies of the human race from an asylum in the United States. If Congress shall think that proceedings in such cases lack the authority of law, or ought to be further regulated by it, I recommend that provisions be made for effectually preventing foreign slave traders from acquiring domicil and facilities for their criminal occupation in our country.

It is possible that if it were a new and open question, the maritime powers, with the rights they now enjoy, would not concede the privileges of a naval belligerent to the insurgents of the United States, destitute as they are, and always have been, equally of ships of war and of ports and harbor.

Disloyal emissaries have been neither less assiduous nor more successful during the last year than they were before that time in their efforts under favor of that privilege to embroil our country in foreign wars. The desire and determination of the Governments of the Maritime States to defeat that design are believed to be as sincere as, and cannot be more earnest than our own. Nevertheless unforeseen political difficulties have arisen, especially in Brazilian and British ports, and on the northern boundary of the United States, which have required and are likely to continue to require, the practice of constant vigilance and a just and conciliatory spirit on the part of the United States as well as of the nations concerned and their Governments.

Commissioners have been appointed under the treaty of Great Britain on the adjustment of the claims of the Hudson Bay and Puzitt Sound Agricultural companies in Oregon, and now proceeding to the trust assigned to them. In view of the insecurity of life and property in the region adjacent to the Canadian border by reason of recent assaults and depredations committed by inimical and desperate persons who are harbored there, it has been thought proper to give notice that after the expiration of six months, the period conditionally stipulated under the existing arrangement with Great Britain, the United States must hold themselves at liberty to increase their naval armament upon the Lakes if they shall find that proceeding necessary. The condition of the border will necessarily come into consideration in connection with the question of limiting or modifying the rights of transit from Canada through the United States, as well as the regulation of imposts, which were temporarily established by the reciprocity treaty of 5th of June, 1864. I desire, however, to be understood, while making this statement, that the Colonial authorities of Canada are not deemed to be intentionally unjust or unfriendly towards the United States; but, on the contrary, there is every reason to expect that, with the approval of Her Majesty's Government, they will take the necessary measures to prevent new incursions to cross the borders.

The act passed at the last session for the encouragement of emigration has, so far as was possible, been put into operation.

It seems to need amendment, which will enable the officers of the Government to prevent the practice of frauds against the emigrants on their way and on their arrival in the ports, so as to secure them here, a free choice of avocations and places of settlement. A liberal disposition towards this great national policy is manifested by most of the European States, and ought to be, especially on our part, of giving the emigrants effective national protection. I regard our emigrants as one of the principal replenishing streams which are appointed by Providence to repair the ravages of internal war, and its wastes of national strength and health. All that is necessary to secure the flow of that stream in its present fulness and to that end the Government must everywhere make it manifest, that it neither needs nor designs to impose involuntary military service upon those who come from other lands to cast their lot in our country.

The financial affairs of the Government have been successfully administered. During the last year the legislation of the last session of Congress has beneficially effected the revenue, although sufficient time has not yet elapsed to experience the full effect of several of the provisions of the Acts of Congress imposing increased taxation.

The receipts during the year from all sources upon the basis of warrants signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, including loans, and the balance in the Treasury on the first day of July 1863, were $1,394,796,007 62, and the aggregate disbursements upon the same basis were $1,298,056,101 89, leaving a balance in the Treasury, as shown by warrants, of $96,734,-905 78. Deduct from these amounts the amounts of the principal of the public debt redeemed and the amount of issues in substitution therefor, and the actual cash operations of the Treasury were:

Receipts, $884,076,646 57. Disbursements, $865,234,087 86; which leaves as the cash balance in the Treasury, $18,842,558 71. Of the receipts, there were derived from customs, $102,316,152 99; from lands, $588,332 29; from direct taxes, $475,648 96; from internal revenue, $109,741,134 10; from miscellaneous sources, $47,511,448 10, and from loans, applied to actual expenditures, including former balances, $623,443,929 13. There were disbursed for the civil service, $275,055,994 46; for pensions and Indians, $7,517,930 87; for the War Department, $690,791,842 97; for the navy department, $75,833,291 77; for interest on the public debt, $53,685,421 68, making an aggregate of $865,234,087 86, and leaving a balance in the Treasury of $16,482,-558 71, as before stated.

For the actual receipts and disbursements from the first quarter, and the estimated receipts and disbursements for the three remaining quarters of the current fiscal year, and the general operations of the Treasury in detail, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. I concur with him in the opinion that the proportion of moneys required to meet the expenses consequent upon the war, derived from taxation, should be still further increased, and I earnestly invite your attention to this subject to the end that there may be such additional legislation as shall be required to meet the just expectations of the Secretary.

The public debt on the first day of July last, as appears by the books of the Secretary of the Treasury, amounted to one billion seven hundred and forty thousand millions, six hundred and ninety thousand four hundred and eighty-nine dollars and forty-nine cents. Probably, should the war continue for another year, that amount may be increased by not far from five hundred millions. Held as it is for the most part by our own people, it has become a substantial branch of national though private property. For obvious reasons, the more nearly this property can be distributed among all the people the better.

To favor such a general distribution greater inducements to become owners might perhaps, with good effect, and without injury, be presented to persons of limited means. With this view, I suggest whether it might not be both competent and expedient for Congress to provide that a limited amount of some future issue of public securities might be held by any *bona fide* purchaser exempt from taxation and from seizure for debt, under such restrictions and limitations as might be necessary to guard against abuse of so important a privilege. This would enable every prudent person to set aside a small annuity against a possible day of want. Privileges like these would render the possession of such securities, to the amount limited, most desirable to every person of small means who might be able to have enough for the purpose.

The Secretary reiterates his recommendations, and to them the intention of Congress is invited.

The liberal provisions made by Congress for paying pensions to invalid soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and to the widows, orphans and dependent mothers of those who have fallen in battle or died of disease, contracted, or wounds received in the service of the country, have been diligently administered.

The great advantage of citizens being creditors as well as debtors with relation to the public debt is obvious. Men readily perceive that they cannot be much oppressed by a debt which they owe to themselves.

The public debt on the first day of July last although somewhat exceeding the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury made to Congress at the commencement of the last session, falls short of the estimate of that officer made in the preceding December, as to its probable amount at the beginning of this year by a sum of $3,795,097 81. This fact exhibits a satisfactory condition and conduct of the operations of the Treasury.

The National banking system is proving to be acceptable to capitalists and to the people. On the 25th day of November 574 National Banks had been organized, a considerable number of which were conversions from State banks. Changes from State systems to the National system are rapidly taking place, and it is hoped that very soon there will be in the United States no banks of issue not authorized by Congress, and no note circulation not secured by the Government. That the Government and the people will derive great benefit from this change in the banking system of the country can hardly be questioned. The National system will create a permanent and reliable influence in support of the National credit, and protect the people against losses in the use of paper money.

Whether or not any further legislation is advisable for the suppression of State bank issues, it will be for Congress to determine. It seems to be quite clear that the Treasury cannot be satisfactorily conducted unless the Government can exercise a restraining power over the bank circulation of the country.

The report of the Secretary of War and the accompanying documents, will detail the campaign of the armies in the field since the date of the last annual message, and also the operations of the several administrative bureaus of the War Department during the last year. It will also specify the measures deemed necessary for the national defence, and to keep up and supply the requisite military force.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy presents a comprehensive and satisfactory exhibit of the officers of that Department and of the naval service.

It is a subject of congratulation and laudable pride to our countrymen that a navy of such vast proportions has been organized in so brief a period, and conducted with so much efficiency and success. The general exhibit of the navy, including vessels under contract on the 1st of December, 1864, shows a total exhibit of six hundred and seventy-one vessels, carrying four thousand six hundred and ten guns, and of 510,396 tons being an actual increase during the year over and above all losses by shipment or in battle of 83 vessels, 167 guns and 4,247 tons.

The total number of men at this time in the naval service, including officers, is about fifty-one thousand. There have been captured by the navy during the year, three hundred and twenty-four vessels, and the whole number of naval captures since hostilities commenced, is thirteen hundred and seventy-nine, of which two hundred and sixty-seven are steamers.—The gross proceeds arising from the sale of condemned prize property, thus far reported, amount to $14,396,250,51. A large amount of such proceeds is still under adjudication and yet to be reported. The total expenditure of the Naval Department of every description, including the cost of the immense squadrons that have been called into existence since the 4th day of March 1860 to the first of November 1864, are $238,647,262 35.

Your favorable consideration is invited to the various recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy, especially in regard to a navy yard and suitable establishment for the construction and repair of iron vessels, and the machinery and armature for our ships to which reference is made in my last annual message. Your attention is also invited to the views expressed in the report in relation to the legislation of Congress at its last session in respect to prizes on inland waters. I cordially concur in the recommendation of the Secretary as to the propriety of creating the new rank of Vice Admiral in our naval service.

Your attention is invited to the report of the Postmaster General for a detailed account of the operation and financial condition of the Post Office Department. The postal resources for the year ending June 30, 1864, amounts to $12,438,253 78, and the expenditures to $12,-644,786 20. The excess of expenditures over receipts being $20,665,242.

The views presented by the Postmaster General on the subject of special grants by the Government in aid of the establishment of new lines of ocean mail steamships, and the policy he recommends for the development of increased commercial intercourse with adjacent and neighboring countries, should receive the careful consideration of Congress. It is of noteworthy interest that the steady expansion of population, improvement and governmental institutions over the new and unoccupied portion of our country have scarcely been checked, much less impeded or destroyed by our great civil war, which, at first glance, would seeme to have absorbed almost the entire energies of the nation. The organization and admission of the State of Nevada has been completed in conformity with law, and thus our excellent system is firmly established in the mountains which were once deemed a barren and uninhabitable waste between the Atlantic States and those which have grown up on the coast of the Pacific ocean. The territories of the Union are [illegible] growth. Idaho and Montana, by reason of their great distance and the interruption of communication with them by Indian hostilities, have been only partially organized. But it is understood these difficulties are about to disappear, which will permit their governments, like those of the others, to go into speedy and full operation, as intimate and connected with and promotive of this material growth of the nation.

I ask the attention of Congress to the valuable information and important recommendations relative to the public lands, Indian affairs, the Pacific railroad, and mineral discoveries, contained in the report of the Secretary of the Interior, which is here with transmitted, and which report also embraces the subjects of patents, pensions and other topics of public interest pertaining to his Department. The quantity of public land disposed of during the five quarters ending 30th December last, was 4,-221,342 acres, of which 1,538,614 acres were entered under the Homestead law. The remainder was located with military land warrants, agricultural scrip, certified to States for railroads and sold for cash. The cash received from sales and location fees, was $1,016,466, and the income from sales during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1864, $678,007 21, against $130, 077 95 received during the preceding year.

The aggregate number of acres surveyed during the year, has been equal to the quantity disposed of, and there is open to settlement about 133,000,000 acres of surveyed land.—The great enterprise of connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific States by railways and telegraph lines, has been entered upon with a vigor which gives assurance of success. Notwithstanding the embarrassment arising from the prevailing high prices of materials and labor, the route of the main line of the road has been definitely located for one hundred miles westward from the initial point at Omaha city, Nebraska, and a preliminary location of the Pacific railroad of California has been made from Sacramento to the great bend of the Trace river, in Nevada.

Numerous discoveries of gold and silver, and similar mines, have been added to the many already known, and the country occupied by the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains, and the suburban ranges, now teem with enterprising labor, which is richly remunerative. It is believed that the product of the mines of precious minerals in that region has already reached, if not exceeded one hundred millions in value.

It was recommended in my last annual message that our Indian system be remodelled.—Congress, at its last session, acting upon the recommendation, did provide for a reorganization of the system in California, and it is believed that under the present organization the management of the Indians there will be attended with considerable success. Much remains to be done to provide for the proper management of the Indians in other parts of the country to render it secure for the advancing settler, and to provide for the welfare of the Indians.

There has been added to the pension rolls during the year ending the 30th day of June last, the names of 16,770 invalid soldiers, and 271 disabled seamen, making the present number of army invalid pensioners, 22,767, and of navy invalid pensioners, 7,121. Of widows, orphans, and mothers, 22,198 have been placed on the army pension rolls, and 248 on the navy rolls. The present number of army pensioners of this class is 25,433, and of navy pensioners, 793. At the beginning of the year, the number of revolutionary pensioners was 1,-430. Only twelve of them were soldiers, of whom seven have since died. The remainder are those who, under the laws, receive pensions because of relationship to revolutionary soldiers. During the year ending the 30th of June, 1864, $4,504,616 92 have been paid to pensioners of all classes.

I cheerfully commend to your continued patronage the benevolent institutions of the District of Columbia, which have hitherto been fostered by Congress, and respectfully refer for information concerning them, and in relation to the Washington Aqueduct, the Capitol and other matters of local interest, to the report of the Secretary of the Interior.

The Agricultural Department, under the supervision of its present energetic and faithful head, is rapidly commending itself to the great and vital interest it was created to advance. It is particularly the department in which the people feel more directly concerned than in any other. I commend it to the continued attention and fostering care of Congress.

The war continues. Since the last annual message all the important lines and positions then occupied by our forces, have been maintained, and our armies have steadily advanced, thus liberating the region left in the rear, so that Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and parts of other States have again produced reasonably fair crops.

The most remarkable feature in the military operations of the year is General Sherman's attempted march of three hundred miles directly through the insurgent region. It tends to show a great increase of our relative strength that our General-in-Chief should feel able to confront and hold in check every active force of the enemy, and yet to detail a well appointed large army to move on such an expedition. The result not yet being known, conjecture in regard to it is not here indulged.

Independent movements have also occurred during the year to the effect of modelling society for durability in the Union.

Although it is much in the right direction that twelve thousand citizens in each of the States of Arkansas and Louisiana have organized loyal State Governments with Free Constitutions, and are earnestly struggling to maintain and administer them, the movements in the same directions, more extensive though less definite, in Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee should not be overlooked.

But Maryland presents the example of complete success. Maryland has [illegible] the Union for all the future. The genius of rebellion will no more claim Maryland. Like another foul spirit, being driven out, it may seek to tear her, but it will woo her no more.

At the last session of Congress a proposed amendment to the Constitution, abolishing slavery throughout the United States, passed the Senate, but failed for lack of the requisite two-thirds vote in the House of Representatives. Although the present is the same Congress and nearly the same members, and without questioning the wisdom or patriotism of those who stood in opposition, I venture to recommend the reconsideration and passage of the measure at the present session.

Of course the abstract question is not changed, but an intervening election shows almost certainly that the next Congress will pass the measure, if this one does not; hence it is only a question of time when the proposed amendment will go to the States for their action, [illegible] as it is to go at all events, may we not age the sooner the better? It is not claimed t the election has imposed a duty on members change their views or their votes, any furt than as an additional element to be conside[illegible]D how far their judgment may be effected by It is the voice of the people for the first t heard upon the question.

In a great national crisis like ours, unan ity of action among those seeking a comm end is very desirable, almost indispensable, yet no approach to such unanimity is attai ble unless some deference shall be paid to will of the majority, simply because it is the will of the majority. In this case the common end of the maintenance of the Union, and among the means to secure that end *such will*, through the election, is most clearly declared in favor of such constitutional amendment. The most reliable indication of public purpose in this country is derived.

Through our popular elections, judging by the recent canvass and its results, the purpose of the people within the loyal States to maintain the integrity of the Union was never more firm, nor more nearly unanimously than now. The extraordinary calmness and good order with which the millions of voters met and mingled at the polls, give strong assurance of this. Not only all those who supported the Union ticket, so called, but a great majority of the opposing party also, may be fairly claimed to entertain and to be actuated by the same purpose. It is an unanswerable argument to this effect, that no candidate for any office whatever, high or low, has ventured to seek votes on the avowal that he was for giving up the Union. There has been much impugning of motives, and much heated controversy as to the proper means and best mode of advancing the Union cause, but on the distinct issue of *Union or no Union*, the politicians have shown their instinctive knowledge that there is no diversity among the people.

In affording the people the fair opportunity of showing one to another and to the world the fairness and unanimity of purposes, the election has been of vast importance to the national cause.

The election has exhibited another fact not less valuable to be known. The fact that we do not approach exhaustion in the most important branch of our national resources—that of having men!—while it is melancholy to reflect that the war has filled so many graves, and carried mourning to so many hearts, it is some relief to know that, compared with the surviving, the fallen have been so few.

When corps and divisions and brigades and regiments have formed and fought, and dwindled and gone out of existence, a great majority of the men who composed them are still living. The same is true of the naval service. The election returns prove this. So many voters could not be found. The States regularly holding elections, both now and four years ago, to wit: California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia and Wisconsin, cast 3,982,011 votes now, against 3,870,222 cast then, showing an aggregate now of 3,982-011.

To this is to be added 33,762, cast now in the new States of Kansas and Nevada, which States did not vote in 1860, thus swelling the aggregate to 4,015,773, and the nett increase during the three years and a half of war to 145,551. A table is appended showing particulars. To this again should be added the number of all soldiers in the field from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware, Indiana, Illinois and California, who, by the laws of those States, could not vote away from their homes, and which number cannot be less than 90,000. Nor yet is this all; the number in organized territories is triple now what it was four years ago, while thousands, white and black, join us as the National arms press back the insurgent lines. So much is shown affirmatively and negatively of the election.

It is not material to inquire how the increase has been produced, or to show that it would have been greater but for the war, which is probably true. The important fact remains demonstrated, we have more men now than we had when we began; we are not exhausted nor in process of exhaustion but we are gaining strength, and may, if need be, maintain the contest indefinitely, and that as to men, our material resources are now more complete and abundant than ever.

The National resources, then, are unexhausted, and, as we believe, inexhaustible. The public purpose to re-establish and maintain the National authorities is unchanged, and we believe, unchangeable. The manner of continuing the effort remains to choice. On careful consideration of all the evidence accessible, it seems to me that no amicable negotiation with the insurgent leader would result in any good. He would accept nothing short of a severance of the Union, precisely what we can not and will not give.

His declarations to this effect are explicit and often repeated. He does not attempt to deceive us; he affords no excuse to deceive ourselves. He cannot voluntarily re-accept the Union, we cannot voluntarily yield it. Between him and us the issue is distinct, simple, and inflexible. It is an issue which can only be tried by war, and decided by victory.

If we yield we are beaten. If the Southern people fail him he is beaten. Either way, it would be the victory and defeat following war. What is true, however, of him who heads the insurgent cause, is not necessarily true of those who follow.

Although he cannot re-accept the Union, they can. Some of them, we know, already desire peace and Union. The number of such may increase.

[illegible] any moment have peace simply by laying down their arms and submitting to the National authority under the Constitution. After so much the Government could not, if it would, maintain war against them.

Loyal people would not sustain or allow it. If questions should remain, we would adjust them by the peaceful means of legislation, conference, courts and votes, operating only in constitutional and lawful channels. Some certain and other possible questions are and would be beyond the Executive power to adjust; as, for instance, the admission of members into Congress, and whatever might require the appropriation of money. The Executive power itself would be greatly diminished by the cessation of actual war. Pardons and remissions of forfeitures, however, would still be within the Executive control. In what spirit and temper this control would be exercised, can be fairly judged by the past.

[illegible] SHELLERS, [illegible]al pardon and amnesty,

CIDER MILLS,

CLOVER HULLERS,

GRAIN DRILLS,

MOWING & REAPING MACHINES,

which I will sell during the winter at much less

than they will be sold for next season.

SAUSAGE MEAT CUTTERS,

Thus practically the [illegible] year open to all except such as were not in condition to make free choice—that is, such as were in custody or under restraint. It is so still open to all. But the time may come, probably will come, when public duty shall demand that it be closed, and that in lieu more vigorous measures than heretofore shall be adopted.

In presenting the abandonment of armed resistance to the national authority on the part of the insurgents as the only indispensable condition to the ending the war on the part of the Government, I retract nothing heretofore said as to slavery. I repeat the declaration made a year ago, that while I remain in my present position, I shall not attempt to retract or modify the emancipation proclamation; nor shall I return to slavery any person who is free by the terms of that proclamation, or by any act of Congress.

If the people should, by whatever mode or means, make it an Executive duty to re-enslave such persons, another and not I must be their instrument to perform it.

In stating a single condition of peace, I mean simply to say that the war will cease on the part of the Government whenever it shall have ceased on the part of those who began it.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN
Washington, Dec. 6, 1864.

☞John Leech, the artist of the London Punch, is dead. His loss is greatly mourned by the English *litterateurs*.

☞Wisconsin shows a large Democratic gain over last year. Lincoln's majority will be small.

☞An exchange, whose editor has not the fear of Abraham before his eyes, thus defines: "Treason—digging your way to Richmond. Strategy—sitting down before Petersburg Victory—overaweing New York."

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY: : : DECEMBER 16, 1864.

The Army Vote.

We have watched, with some care, the manœuvres and tricks of the Abolition politicians, in their "working up" of the army vote. Convinced, from the beginning, that they intended to use that vote for the purpose of counting in their candidates, we are not at all astonished, or disappointed, at their operations in this regard, in our Congressional, Judicial and Legislative districts. We are only amazed at the coolness with which they cry "fraud! fraud!" when the Democrats try to avail themselves of the protection which the law throws around the rights of candidates. Like all adepts in the art of theft, they understand most thoroughly the trick of throwing off suspicion from themselves, by pointing to others and crying "stop thief!" Hence, in order to divert attention from their own iniquity, they raise a terrible hue and cry about the course of the majority of the Congressional, Judicial and Legislative return judges. This is the secret of the noise they are making about the conduct of those officers, this and nothing more. They know, and have known from the beginning, that the granting of certificates of election to the Democratic candidates for Congress, Judge and Legislature, could not work them any injury, for there remained to them the right of appeal to Congress and the Legislature, both of which bodies are composed of a majority of their own partizans. But they would rather make the contest elsewhere, as was shown by their submitting the Judge question to Gov. Curtin's lawyer and by getting up certificates to their candidates for Congress and Legislature signed by minorities of the district return judges and by persons who were not authorized by the county boards of return judges to sign such certificates. Now, why this disinclination on their part to make their contest, once for all, before Congress and the Legislature? Why, this persistent effort, by hook and by crook, by fair means and by foul, to obtain the certificates of election? Simply, because they fear an investigation [illegible] turns from the army, and because they hope that if the Democrats are compelled to take the initiative in the contest, there will not be any contest at all. We believe that the Democratic candidates for Congress, President Judge and Legislature, have a majority of all the *legal* votes cast within their respective districts. The majorities *claimed* for the Abolition candidates, are 68 on Congress, 122 on President Judge and as high as 168 on Legislature. (The majority of 192 set down by the Abolition papers, for Ross over Meyers, is an error of at least 30 votes. On this we will wager a new hat.)—Well, in the county of Bedford alone, there are enough illegal (not merely informal) returns from the army, taken in connection with the fraudulent votes which can be proved, to wipe out any of these majorities.

ARD, PA.,

☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JACOB REED, J. J. SCHELL,

REED AND SCHELL,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

☞DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

J. ALSIP & SON,

As to "throwing out soldiers' votes," concerning which the Abolition papers make so much ado, the Democratic return judges of Bedford county did not reject a single vote certified to them by the Prothonotary. But the Abolition return judges, because they were not satisfied with the Prothonotary's certificate, *did refuse to count the "soldiers' vote," and seceded from the board of return judges. Their secession left the "soldiers' vote" uncounted*, the law requiring that *all* the judges present shall sign the returns. Hence, it was because of the conduct of these mulish Abolition judges, that the "soldiers' vote" of Bedford county, was not included in the district returns, and not because of any desire on the part of the Democrats to throw it out; and hence that vote remained uncounted to this day and until recounted by the proper tribunal, the Democratic candidates, for Congress, President Judge and Legislature, by the very act of the Abolition return judges themselves, stand fairly and duly elected.

☞The merchants of Bedford county are respectfully referred to the card of H. L. Hood with W. W. Paul. These of our friends who deal with Harry, say he is one of the most accommodating salesmen in Phil'a.

☞Many of the loyal inhabitants of Fairfax and Loudon counties are moving within our lines, Moseby having given notice that he would burn the buildings of all Union men within his reach, in retaliation for the destruction of rebel property in the valley and along the Manassas Gap Railroad.

The Message.

On our outside will be found the President's Message. Although we might have given our readers much more instructive and valuable matter than is furnished in this document, we felt undisposed to depart from our custom of publishing, in full, the annual message of the President, and, therefore, give it a place in our columns.

We do not desire to disparage the merits of this "message." We could not have any reason for such a desire. The presidential campaign is over and politics, for the present, are unagitated. Besides, we are well aware that it would be to our personal advantage, in imitation of "loyal" hypocrisy, to praise the document and bless its author. Hence it is not a selfish, nor even a political, motive, which impels us to declare that we cannot endorse the views of the President. Views, did we say? We dignify the crude ideas of governmental policy, entertained by Mr. Lincoln, by styling them "views." They are mere accidental maggets, thrust upon his fancy, as he has frequently declared, by the force of circumstances. Nor are they original with the President. They have long since been the property of British Abolitionists and their agents in the United States, Garrison, Phillips and Co.

The message contains nothing new upon the subject of the war. It has not a single suggestion concerning the restoration of peace, except the proposition of George the Third which lost that monarch the thirteen colonies of America, to wit: "Lay down your arms, ye rebels, and return to your allegiance, or expect to be exterminated from the face of the earth." The Abolition ideas of the message are those of former "state" papers of the President, presented in a less attractive form and divested of all appearance of novelty. They have become "flat, stale and unprofitable." There are, however, three decidedly original propositions in the message; first, the presentation of a gunboat to Liberia; second, the recommendation of the passage of a law by Congress, securing a certain portion of the Government bonds from taxation, and attachment for debt, so as to enable those who invest in them to cheat their neighbors; and thirdly and most extraordinary and startling, the announcement that all political parties, the Democrats as well as the Abolitionists, are in favor of the Union!

Well, we have written upon this subject *ad nauseam*. We shall drop it for the present, appealing only to the candor of all who read the message, whether it does not fall far below what is expected of the chief executive of our country, in these days of civil commotion and national peril.

THE HOME JOURNAL.—We call the attention of our literary friends, to the prospectus of this [illegible] which will be found in our advertising columns this week. The "Home Journal" is one of the oldest, as it is one of the very best, of our literary newspapers.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—The January number of Peterson's new year, is upon our table. It is replete with excellent reading, and its illustrations are in the best style of art. Peterson is noted for the correctness and lateness of its fashion reports and its interesting and beautiful written tales and novelettes.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.—The January number of the Lady's Friend is already on our table, and fully bears out the high reputation of this new monthly, which is now entering upon the second year of its existence. The leading steel engraving, "HUSH! IT IS ASLEEP," is a beautiful picture, and will doubtless go right to the hearts of the ladies. The Fashion Plate—a double one, as usual—is very handsome indeed, admirably engraved on steel, and richly colored. The literary contents are unusually excellent. Price $2.50; 2 copies $4.00; 9 copies $16.00; 21 copies $35.00. Specimen numbers will be sent to those desirous of making up clubs for 15 cents. Wheeler & Wilson's celebrated Sewing Machines are furnished as premiums.

Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia. Now is the time to send on subscriptions for 1865.

Letter From a Soldier.

NAVY YARD HOSPITAL,
ANNAPOLIS, MD., Dec. 5, 1864.

DEAR FATHER:—

I am getting quite well and I hope that this letter may find all well at home. I was paroled on the 20th of November, last. I was on board the boat until the 4th of December, when we arrived at this place. The post band was on the dock as the ship steamed, playing "Home Again." All of us soon disembarked and the examining surgeon going in the midst of the boys, soon decided who should go to the hospital. I am one of that number. I have again acquired an appetite, which is being satiated by the tempting diet which is so plentifully provided for our comfort. The Doctor informs us that we shall all be home by the Hollidays. Nottingham was all right the last time I saw him, but he has not yet succeeded in getting into the Union lines. I am very sorry to inform the people of your county of the death of Henry Bridaham, which occurred July 27, 1864. George H. Agnew also died on the 11th of November, and John Hunt, of Cumberland Valley, and a great many other Bedford County boys are no more. Jas. King, Jacob Over, John Defibaugh and the Wright's were all well the last time I saw them, but they are yet in rebel hands. We are quartered in a very fine building, four of us in one room, and have a coal stove and gas burners.

Your Affectionate Son.

WILLIAM A. BOOR,
Co. D. 55th, Regt. P. V.

☞The navy Department has received the treasure box taken from the Florida, upon her arrival in port, with twelve thousand dollars in gold in it.

EDITORIAL MELANGE.

☞The editor is in Philadelphia. We are told that he has a slight attack of *oil fever*. He is reported, however, to be in a convalescent state and is expected to be able to partake of a little Christmas turkey.

☞We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Beall's Foundry, Cumberland, Md, in this issue of the Gazette. Mr. McKaig, the proprietor of the foundry, is well-known in this county, as a reliable and worthy man. We recommend his establishment to all who wish any thing in his line of business.

☞Let not the effort to provide against an excessive quota under the next call for troops, flag for a moment. Every man, no matter what his politics, is interested in this matter. Each township should at once hold a meeting and have a committee on recruiting and substitutes appointed.

☞John Steel, the wealthiest man in Pennsylvania, made so by oil transactions, (his receipts were $3,000 per day) died, a few days ago, in Philadelphia, from injuries received from the kick of a horse.

☞Thad. Stevens introduced a bill into Congress, a few days ago, to compel greenbacks to be considered as worth their face in gold. Of course this ridiculous measure failed.

☞Snow! Snow! How the bells jingle and the belles laugh amid the jolly driftings of the newly fallen snow! Every thing goes merry when the sleighs are out, as they are just now in all their glory.

The Johnstown *Democrat* has raised its subscription price to $3.00 per annum, in advance. Nearly every paper in the State has been compelled to advance. After the first of February next, we shall be obliged to increase our rates, as it is impossible to print a paper at our present terms with the price of every thing we consume quadrupled what it was two years ago.

☞Burn out your chimneys when your house-roofs are covered with thick layers of snow. By so doing you may save losses by fire.

☞The editor of the Somerset *Democrat*, writes from a place several hundred miles below the head waters of "Salt River." He gives a glowing description of the country, says the currency is entirely Democratic, that coffee sells at 12½ cents per pound, pork at 4, beef at 3, flour at $5 per barrel, that you hear very little about taxes and that an enrolling officer would be a curiosity to the people. Happy country!

☞C. A. Gaither, Esq., the handsome and talented editor of the Fulton *Democrat*, passed through this place, on his way home from Somerset, one day last week. Long live Charley!

A Model Preacher.

Rev. A. Essick, of the Ev. Lutheran Church, of this place, having been attacked by the Bedford *Patriot*, on account of some utterances in the sermon delivered by him on Thanksgiving Day, which were not relished by the editor, makes the following noble reply to the Patriot's assault. We commend Mr. Essick's views as those of a Christian minister, who understands his duty.

From the Bedford Patriot.

A CARD.

MR. EDITOR:

I have no hesitation in pronouncing the article, which [illegible] you were led, by the erroneous statements of others, to publish in regard to my sermon on thanksgiving day "a base slander" upon myself and the sermon. It seems that certain fanatical persons had gone to church in anticipation of a highly-wrought political harangue. These persons were disappointed, as they will always be when they expect anything of that kind from me. I came to Bedford to preach the gospel and tell the people of their sins, as I did in part of my discourse on thanksgiving day, much to the annoyance of those who seem not to have read the President's Proclamation, or to have forgotten that he called upon the people to *"humble themselves in the dust and from thence to offer up penitent and fervent prayers."*

I was called upon by the other clergy of the town and pressed (contrary to my wishes, since I could not spare the time to prepare a discourse for the occasion) to preach the sermon. The sermon which I used had been delivered before an audience in Gettysburg of twice the number, fully two-thirds of whom belonged to the party in power. I had every reason to believe that it gave entire satisfaction and no one imagined that there was any attack on the government. My loyalty, before this, was never called into question, and, if your paper circulated among people who know my sentiments, I would not think the slanderous account which you received and published of my sermon worth a thought. But, as you invite correction to bisabuse the minds of the misinformed I give it.

The drift of my discourse was to show that the mass of our nation is corrupt, and that God has permitted this war in chastisement of our sins. I said, we have sinned through pride, covetousness, drunkenness, lack of charity, Sabbath-breaking, profanity, etc., etc., and I challenge all good christians to deny the charge. I said, these sins have run into the government, and there developed themselves to an alarming extent. I charged the responsibility of all this upon the people and called upon them to make confession and reformation in order to stay the judgements of God. I, of course, as a minister of the gospel look at things from a Bible stand-point, and fanatical politicians must not, therefore, measure me by their scale.

The individual, who represented me as saying that we have nothing for which to be thankful, uttered a "base slander," as the following paragraph from the sermon will show: "From behind a dark cloud the light is breaking through to cheer the hearts of the people. An encouraging degree of success has attended the efforts of the government to save our country from dissolution—the people have borne their trials with a commendable patience—peace has been maintained at home and the army largely recruited—not only have we been free, in a great measure, from invasion, but the enemy, at most points, has been driven further within his own territory—the nation has enjoyed an unusual state of health, and, of the necessaries and comforts of life, enough and to spare. For all this we thank God and take courage." The sermon contains much of the same kind. I did say, this is no time for festivity and mirth, when our fellow-citizens are bearing the hardships of war and the land is filled with the wail of the widow and the cry of the orphan.

I suppose the disloyalty for which your patriotic soul would consign me to the dungeon or exile in Siberia, is expressed in such sentences as these, of which the sermon is full: Loyalty to the government is loyalty to God—God helps those who make the most vigorous use of the means in their power—Cromwell's advice to his soldiers has the genuine ring in times like these, 'Trust to Provid ence, and keep your powder dry.'"

Now I want it understood by your readers and all in this community, that I never preach party politics and never intend to do it. But I am bold to rebuke sin, whether they be the sins of the people or the officers of the government or the editors of newspapers. I seldom conduct a service without praying for our rulers. I would not consent to preach for a people who objected to my performing this part of a minister's duty. Being a moderate and conservative man, I do not soar off in the ecstacies of a political harangue in my prayers, or mention any one, by name; and yet God knows whom I mean and that I desire the welfare of the country. But for taking any other sword into the pulpit, but "the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God," if any of the churches of this town requires that, they must invite those to preach for them who do such things.

There were several things in my sermon which were, perhaps, stated a little too strong for a sensitive audience. But if any one doubts that I have given the true sentimant and drift of it, I have the manuscript to verify the statement: Should any one of those about town who visit the churches to scent out, in the sermons they hear, copperheads, or any other kind of serpents but the one in their own bosom, imagine that he understands my sentiment or the sentiments of my sermon better than myself, I want every such one to know that he can provoke no farther reply or notice from me. I confess that I feel somewhat mean in condescending to notice this, and only do so to prevent the misguided or civil-disposed from impairing the influence of one who is a stranger among you.

A. ESSICK.

STATE DUTY.—The subjoined letter addressed to the Commissioners of Mifflin County, by Brig. Gen. Lemuel Todd, the officer intrusted with the duty of raising troops for State defence will be of interest to many of our readers:

Headquarters P. M. Insp. Gen'l Dep't,
HARRISBURG, Nov. 17, 1864.

1. Are those who hold exemption certificates from U. S. boards exempt under the State law?

The certificate of exemption for mental or physical disability, given by the physician of the enrolling board of the U. S., should not be received as evidence of disability or disqualification for State service. Each board must make its own exemptions, determining from all the circumstances of each particular case whether the party is a proper subject for exemption.

2 Are those who paid commutation to the U. S. or furnished substitutes exempt?

The citizen owes allegiance and, as a consequence, service to both State and National Governments, and exemption from service under the provisions of the Acts of Congress for enrolling and calling out the National forces, does not relieve a party from the service he owes the State under the militia laws of the Commonwealth. It is a superadded obligation.

I have the henor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant. LEMUEL TODD,
Inspector Gen'l Pennsylvania Militia.

Enrollment of State Militia.

The Commissioners of the different counties are enrolling or have enrolled the militia according to the conditions of the law passed at the last session of the Legislature. As there will probably be a draft for five thousand men, who are to be exempt from duty in the National army, while serving the State we publish some extracts from that law:

Who shall be Enrolled.

Section 1st of the act of 4th of May, 1864 says: "Every able-bodied white male citizen, and resident within this State, of the age of twenty-one years and under the age of forty-five years, (except the exempts hereafter named,) shall be enrolled in the militia; and in all cases of doubts, respecting the age of a person enrolled, the burden of proof shall be upon him."

Who are Exempt.

Section 1st provides that idiots, lunatics, common drunkards, vagabonds, paupers and persons convicted of any infamous crime, shall be exempted: and persons so convicted after enrollment, shall forthwith be disenrolled. [Query: Can an assessor judge whether a man is an "idiot, lunatic or common drunkard," before he has been so declared by due course of law?]

Further Exemptions

Section 9 contains a further list of exemptions, as follows:

"In addition to the persons absolutely exempted from enrollment in the militia by the laws of the United States, [those who have served two years in the United States service, and have been honorably discharged, are exempt.]"

Civil Officers Exempt.

"The members of the Legislature and the officers thereof, the secretary of the Commonwealth, attorney general, state treasurer, surveyor general, auditor general, state librarian, superintendent of common schools and all the Judges of the several courts of this Commonwealth, sheriff, recorder of deeds, register of wills, prothonotary, district attorney, and clerks of the courts of this Commonwealth."

Military Officers Exempt.

"Every non-commissioned officer, musician or private of every uniformed troop raised, who has or shall hereafter uniform himself according to the provisions of any law of this State, and who shall have performed service in such company or troop for the space of seven consecutive years, or three years in active service, from the time of his enrollment therein, shall be exempt from military duty, except in case of war, insurrection or invasion."

Persons claiming to be exempt to make affidavit.

The third clause of section second provides that "any person claiming that he is not liable to military duty on account of some physical defect or bodily infirmity, or that he is exempt from the performance of military duty, by any law of this State or of the United States, may, on or before the day specified in such notice, and not after, deliver to said assessors an affidavit, stating such facts on which he claims to be exempt, or not liable to do military duty; such affidavit may be made before any person authorized to administer oaths."

Duty of Assessors and Commissioners.

The assessors shall cause all such affidavits to be filed in the office of the county commissioners; and if any person shall swear falsely in such affidavit, he shall be guilty of perjury. The commissioners, according to the act of May 4th, 1864, shall determine who are exempt from military duty, and file a list of exempt persons in their office for the future examination of the assessors and commissioners.

Penalties.

Assessors and clerks who neglect or refuse to perform the duties required are fined from two hundred to one thousand dollars.

Keepers of taverns, boarding houses and heads of families and employers are to give the names of persons living with them under a penalty of twelve hundred dollars for refusing or giving false information.

"OUR RECKLESSNESS."—The following remarks by the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, upon this subject are both true and sad:

"We have learned to hear of the slaughter of hundreds and thousands of men without so much as a shudder. The daily announcement of skirmishes, in which from ten to a hundred men, full of lusty life, are hurried out of existence, is disposed of in a brief sentence, a short telegram, read by millions, and forgotten almost as soon as read. Scenes of horror, the recital of which, if occurring in India or Ethiopia, would have made our very blood curdle before we had become imbruted by this horrible civil war, now moves us no longer. We have become as blood-thirsty as the veriest painted devil of an Indian who once scoured the forests which grew where our cities now stand. Our preachers are no more ministers of the gospel of the God of peace. The churches of the land reek with the sickening odors of slaughter, and the occupants of many of the sacred desks bawl from Sabbath to Sabbath, like howling dervishes for blood.

"We are blood-thirsty, thoughtless, reckless. Our cities were never gayer than they are now. The theatres are crowded nightly, and all the haunts of gilded crime are filled to overflowing. Extravagance is the order of the day. Gaudy equipages, the 'turn out' of vulgar aristocrats, whose purses have grown plethoric from unlimited public plunder, crowd every avenue; jewelry glitters on red fingers and arms unused to such adornments; brown-stone fronts and marble palaces spring up, at enormous cost, as if by the stroke of an enchanter's wand; they are filled with gorgeous upholstery, and the occupants revel in luxury.

"We are running a wild race of bloody deeds of national and social extravagance, of folly and of crime, which is the wonder of the world. The nations of the earth look on in utter amazement, while they predict a disastrous end to this mad career. Is there not good reason to fear they are right? There must come a day of reckoning. That it will be a very sad one no thinking man can doubt.

THE WAR.

Richmond papers of Saturday last are reported to have been received at City Point, stating that on the 7th instant, Gen. Sherman's army was east of the Ocheechee river, twenty miles from Savannah, and was moving towards the city. On the previous day, the 6th instant he marched his army, they say, eighteen miles.

An arrival at Philadelphia yesterday, from Port Royal, brings interesting news from South Carolina. Gen. Foster's expedition up the Broad river has resulted in the capture and destruction of the Pocotiligo bridge, and the cutting of the railroad. The movement is announced to have been a complete success. The enemy were met, and with them the Union forces had a severe fight. Gen. Foster afterwards threw up entrenchments and by scouts communicated with Gen. Sherman. He expected, it is stated, to be in Savannah on the 14th.

Admiral Dahlgren on the 6th instant advanced with seven of his gunboats into Tilifanery creek, and returned in the evening.

Gen. Warren's demonstration on the Weldon Railroad has not yet been definitely heard from. It was rumored, a dispatch from the Army of the Potomac says, that Gen. Warren had a fight at Jarrett's Station, in which he gained a victory, and was pushing the enemy. A severe snow and rain storm set in on Friday afternoon and Saturday morning, the roads were in a very bad condition, and covered with ice. The object of the expedition sent on Friday morning to Hatcher's run, on the Vaughn road, is announced to have been for the purpose of preventing the enemy from sending a force to intercept Gen. Warren, and is believed to have been successful. The command returned on Saturday afternoon, having lost in skirmishing with the enemy about 125 in killed and wounded.

A telegram from Cairo reports that about 4,000 of the enemy captured the United States transport, T. E. Tull, at Cumberland city, on the Cumberland river, and used her for crossing the river on their march into Kentucky. They then destroyed the vessel.—*The Sun.*

WM. W. PAUL. D. J. HOAR.

H. L. HOOD,

WITH

WM. W. PAUL & CO.,

WHOLESALE

BOOT & SHOE

WAREHOUSE,

623 Market St. & 614 Commerce St. above Sixth,

PHILADELPHIA.

December 16, 1864—1y.

Notice to Assessors.

The Assessors of the several boroughs and townships are hereby, notified that the duplicate assessments will be ready on Friday, the 23d day of December, inst., at which time they are requested to come to this office and get them. By order of the Commissioners. J. G. FISHER, Clerk.

Comm'rs Office, Dec. 16, 1864.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CAR FOR SALE.

A first class Photographic and Ambrotype car can be had by applying to Wm. V. Marshall, Bedford, or Charles Williamson, Buckstown, Somerset county, Pa., who will give information respecting the car, which may be seen at the latter place.—Also, 2 Cameras, Bath-boxes, Chemicals, stock and other Photographic materials. Dec. 16, 1864.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE MY DRUG STORE, ON JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD. Terms reasonable.

H. C. REAMER.

December 9, 1864.

APPEALS.

Notice is hereby given to the taxable inhabitants of the county of Bedford, that an appeal will be held by the County Commissioners on the days, and at the places hereby specified, to wit:

For Colerain township, on Tuesday the 3d day of January next, at the house of A. J. Pennell.

Southampton township, on Wednesday the 4th, at the house of William Adams.

Monroe township, on Thursday the 5th, at the house of Mrs. Daniel Weimer, in Clearville.

East Providence township, on Friday the 6th, at the house of D. A. T. Black.

West Providence township, on Saturday the 7th, at the house of J. C. Black, (Bloody Run borough.)

Cumberland Valley township, on Monday the 9th, at the house of James Haney.

Londonderry township, on Tuesday the 10th, at the house of George R. Bailey.

Harrison township, on Wednesday the 11th, at the house of William W. Laney.

Juniata township, on Thursday the 12th, at the house of Joseph Foller.

Napier township, on Friday the 13th, at the house of A. J. Snively, (Schellsburg borough.)

Schellsburg borough, on Saturday the 14th, at the house of A. J. Snively.

Union township, on Monday the 16th, at the house of Michael Wyant.

St. Clair township, on Tuesday the 17th, at the house of Isaac Miller, in St. Clairsville.

South Woodberry township, on Wednesday the 18th, at the house of J. Irvin Noble.

Middle Woodberry township, on Thursday the 19th, at the house of William M. Pearson.

Liberty township, on Friday the 20th, at the house of John Besser.

Bread Top township, on Saturday the 21st, at the house of John Drollinger.

Hopewell township, on Monday the 23d, at the house of John Drollinger, Hopewell.

Bloody Run borough, on Tuesday the 24th, at the house of John C Black.

Snake Spring township, on Wednesday the 25th, at the house of Joseph Mortimore.

Bedford township, on Thursday the 26th, at the Commissioners' Office.

Bedford borough, on Friday the 27th, at the Commissioners' Office.

When and where all persons and corporations feeling themselves aggrieved at the enumeration and valuation of their taxable property and effects, made pursuant to the several Acts of Assembly in such case made and provided, are requested to attend and state their grievances for redress, according to law. Special attention is also directed to the following portion of Article 4th, Section 2d, of "An Act for the organization, discipline and regulation of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," to wit: 'On the day the county, or city, Commissioners meet, to review the assessment of real and personal property, or for holding appeals, they shall, also, determine who are exempt, or not liable to do military duty," &c.

The appeals will be held on the days above named, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 12 o'clock, M.

ANDREW CRISMAN,
GEORGE ROADES,
MICHAEL WERTZ,
Commissioners.

JNO. G. FISHER, Clerk.
December 16th, 1864.

Glorious News!

TO THE PEOPLE OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

The first train on the Southern Pennsylvania and Connellsville railroad has arrived heavily freighted with goods of

EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR

CHEAP CORNER.

We take pleasure in telling our customers and the public that we are now prepared for the

WINTER TRADE.

We have just received a large stock of

LADIES' WINTER DRESS GOODS,
SACK FLANNELS,
CLOAK CLOTHS,
SHAWLS, HOODS, &c., &c.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS,

and a very great variety of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Over Coats, Over Coats, Over Coats!

Come Gentlemen, and examine our stock of clothing.

BOOTS AND SHOES, BOOTS AND SHOES,

for Ladies and Gentlemen, Boys and Girls.

Groceries, Queensware, Tobacco,

and all articles usually found in a first class store.

We are sincerely grateful to a generous public for their patronage in the past, and hope by strict attention to their wants, and a fond desire to please, to make it pay all who visit "CHEAP CORNER."

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Bedford, Dec. 16, 1864.

STRAY HOGS.

Taken up trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber residing in Bedford township on the 10th inst., three male swine, two of them are black and white spotted, the other one is all white, no ear marks, supposed to be about 9 months old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away or they will be sold according to law.

ABRAHAM ZEIGLER.

December 16, 1864.

FELIX HEYMAN

WITH

Arnold, Nusbaum & Nirdlinger.

Importers, Jobbers, and Wholesale Dealers in

CLOTHING,

Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, &c.

Nos. 383 Market Street, and 27 North Fourth Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

OFFERS great inducements to Wholesale Dealers from the Country, in quantity, quality, style, prices and terms.

Merchants, Tailors and Dealers visiting Philadelphia, will find it to their advantage to call and examine stock and learn prices before purchasing elsewhere. Dec. 9, 1864—1y

M. A. POINTS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully offers his professional services to the public.

☞Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

Bedford, Dec. 9, 1864.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Levi McGrigor, late of St. Clair township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB BECKLEY,
December 9, 1864.—6t Adm'r.

Information Free!

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay, and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it, (free of charge) the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertisers bad experience, and possess a sure and valuable remedy, can do so by addressing him at once at his place of business. The Recipe and full information—of vital importance—will be cheerfully sent by return mail.

Address JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 60 Nassau Street, New York.

P. S —Nervous sufferers of both sexes will find this information invaluable.

December 2, 1864—3m

A LECTURE
TO YOUNG MEN.

Just published in a sealed envelope. Price Six Cts.

A LECTURE on the Nature, Treatment and radical cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally. Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c. By Robert J. Culverwell, M. D., Author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. THIS LECTURE WILL PROVE A BOON TO THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS.

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain, sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, N. Y. Post-office Box 4586.

Feb. 6. (Nov. 25, '64)

MATRIMONIAL!

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

if you wish to marry address the undersigned, who will send you without money and without price, valuable information that will enable you to marry happy and speedily, irrespective of age, wealth or beauty. This information will cost you nothing, and if you wish to marry, I will cheerfully assist you. All letters strictly confidential. The desired information sent by return mail, and no questions asked, address

SARAH B. LAMBERT,
Greenpoint, Kings Co., New York.

November 18, 1864—3m

A Card for the Suffering.

SWALLOW two or three hogsheads of "Buchu," "Tonic Bitter," "Sarsaparilla," "Nervous Antidotes," &c., &c., &c., and after you are satisfied with the result, and one box of OLD DOCTOR BUCHAN'S ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS—and be restored to health and vigor in less than thirty days. They are purely vegetable, pleasant to take, prompt and salutary in their effects on the broken down and shattered constitution. Old and young can take them with advantage. Imported and sold in the United States Only by J. S. BUTLER,
No. 427 Broadway, New York.
☞ Agent for the United States.

P. S.—A box of the Pills, securely packed, will be mailed to any address on receipt of price, which is ONE DOLLAR, postpaid!—money refunded by the Agent if entire satisfaction is not given.

THE HOME JOURNAL FOR 1865.

NEW SERIES—NEW FEATURES.

On the first of January next this established

SOCIETY JOURNAL

will enter upon its nineteenth year of gossip and good things. Without fatiguing the reader with needless promises, it will be enough to declare that we still continue as vivid and various as for the almost quarter of a century past. The talent which we have enlisted in our several departments has gained for us a well known celebrity. The long established acting editor,

MR. N. P. WILLIS,

will continue his efficient supervision of the intellectual department. He reports, as is well known, all the doings and movements of

The Fashionable World

gives all the effervescence of society gossip, and the essence of passing news, but is especially regardful of all that concerns and interests

The Fair Sex Only.

Mr. Morris Phillips, his partner in the Proprietorship of the Journal, superintends the department of

Foreign Gossip, Miscellanies and Criticisms,

and is always at the office as the Representative *business Editor*. Our galaxy of critics, contributors and reviewers is, as usual, brilliant and numerous, and we are especially favored with the continuance of that *incomparable essayist*, the spicy and scholarly "F. C."

In the first number of the new volume will be commenced a thrilling romance, written for our columns, entitled

LILLIAN'S LOVERS;
A ROMANCE OF BALTIMORE.
BY LEMOINE.

The scene of this interesting story is laid in the monumental city. The charming men and women who move in that brilliant society, for which Baltimore has ever been, as it were, a second Athens, live and love in this true story of the heart.

Another feature of the new volume will be a series of copyrighted articles, called

OUR GHOST CLUB,

By that fine poet and finished writer,

HARRY HAREWOOD LEECH.

These "papers" are of intense interest, and embody mysterious and startling revelations of life in both hemispheres.

The more immediate tastes of our readers will also be carefully catered for, by our *translators* and correspondents, who will keep us *au fait* of the

Current Literature of the World,

giving us the brief tales, spicy sketches and essays that appear in the foreign journals.

That popular department, known as

FIRST LOOK AT NEW BOOKS,

will, by request, be retained. In this department is given a foretaste of the new books in advance of their publication.

The Home Journal will strive to maintain that high standard earned for it as the

Emporium of Poetic Production.

All the former peculiar features of The Home Journal (which have earned for us our well established reputation,) will be continued; while several new ones will be introduced during the coming year—containing the Foreign and Domestic Correspondence of a very large list of contributors—the *spice* of the European magazines—the selections of the most interesting publications of the day—the brief novels—the piquant stories—the sparkling wit and amusing anecdote—the news and gossip of the Parisian papers—the personal sketches of public characters—the stirring scenes of the world we live in—the chronicle of the news for ladies—the fashions and fashionable gossip—the facts and outlines of news—the pick of English information—the wit, humor and pathos of the times—the essays on life, literature, society and morals and the usual variety of careful choosings from the wilderness of English periodical literature, criticism, poetry, etc.

The Home Journal will continue to be issued on the finest white paper, while the printing will be clear and legible, and its general appearance a model of neatness and beauty in newspaper typography.

Terms:—For one copy, $3.00; for three copies, $7.50, or one copy for three years $7.50 always in advance.

Subscriptions, orders, remittances, and all other communications, to be addressed to

WILLIS & PHILLIPS,
Proprietors.
107 Fulton street, N. Y.

STATEMENT

SHOWING the aggregate amount of assessment and valuation of the several Townships and Boroughs of Bedford county, together with the amount of Taxes assessed thereon, agreeably to the 11th section of the Act of Assembly passed the 27th day of July, A. D. 1842.

DISTRICTS.	Seated Lands.	Unseated Lands.	Seated Lots.	Unseated Lots.	Horses.	Cattle.	Money at Interest.	Pleasure Carriages.	Furniture over $300	Trades and Occupation	Offices above $200	Value of Watches.	Public Hacks.	Aggregate value for State and county purposes.	County tax at 5 mills.	State tax 2½ mills.
Bedford Borough			163,625	5,025	3,500	862	7,500	825	3,383	17,920		1,000	1,050	255,780	1028,90	514,45
Bedford Town'p,	212,220	12,231	5,345		13,200	4,290	14,200	3,010	3,000	3,880		,60		271,376	1356,88	678,44
Broad Top,	224,701	95,344	35,750	2,169	7,305	2,000	,800	,160		6,230		,65		374,515	1872,58	936,29
Bloody Run Bor.	2,305		43,650	3,870	1,755	,473	2,000	,665	,200	4,800		3,40	,50	59,808	299,04	149,52
Colerain Town'p,	138,929	16,205	8,293	,170	13,540	3,623	3,860	1,500		2,470		,100		188,680	943,40	472,70
Cumb'd Valley,	144,771	10,911	4,055	,400	11,010	3,208	1,750	1,660		6,200				183,905	919,53	459,77
Harrison,	68,806	,360			6,787	2,158	1,650	2,080						81,781	408,91	204,46
Hopewell,	79,955	3,815	,110		6,500	3,405	2,498	,340		,100		,60		96,783	483,92	241 96
Juniata,	94,791		2,210		5,875	3,888	1,150	,435						108,379	541,90	270,95
Liberty,	43,475	3,236	21,790	,860	2,655	,980	4,730	,25	,46	4,450		,480		82,721	413,61	206,81
Londonderry,	126.191	4.630	,600		7.549	3.059	3,820	550		.920		.40		147.723	738.62	369,32
Monroe,	127.199	7.317	5.860	.660	19.009	5.133	.300	.550		2.558				168.429	842.15	421.08
Napier,	166.638	1.539	3.270	.10	8.100	4.446	2.393	1.860		2.460				190.616	953.23	476.62
Providence East,	84.129				6.827	2.540		.440						93.936	469.68	234.81
Providence West,	67.518	2.185			3.410	1.605	.190	.390		.600		.30		75.838	379.19	189.60
Schellsburg Bor.	6.988	1.368	26.235		1.450	.490	2.400	.805	.250	2.015	1.750	.140		40.421	202.11	101.06
Snake Spring Tp.,	85.894	5.392	.700		5.547	2.850	5.300	.750						106.433	532.17	266.09
Southampton	87.109	2.716			12.403	4.994	.656	.60		.614				108.552	542.76	271.38
St. Clair,	162.282	9.489	11.509		11.066	4.041	2.260	1.830		5.473				207.893	1039.47	519.74
Woodberry M.	238.520	11.221	17 020		8.944	2.630	9.890	1.710		4.295		.35		294.503	1472.52	736.26
Woodberry S.	256.055	11.533	6.213	.60	7.992	2 950	18.230	3 031	.150	1.140				307.357	1536.79	768.40
Union,	121.449	5.732	1.517	.162	6.635	1.190	3.476	1.315		4.600		.22		149.128	745.64	372.82

Special State Tax.—Offices over $200, 2 per cent. on every dollar thereof, President Judges excepted. Pleasure Carriages, trades and occupations and public hacks, 1 per cent. on every dollar thereof. Gold lever and other gold watches of equal value, one dollar each; other gold watches and silver lever watches, 75 cents each; all other watches of the value of $20 and upwards, fifty cents.

I Certify that the above is a correct statement of the aggregate amount of the assessment and valuation of the several objects and things made taxable by the laws of the Commonwealth, for County and State purposes, according to the return of the several Borough and Township assessments, and published by authority of an act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Government," &c., passed the 27th day of July, A. D. 1842. And that the Commissioners did, on Tuesday, the 29th day of November, last, determine whether any of the valuations of the assessors have been made below a just rate, according to the meaning and intention of said Act.

By order of the Commissioners.
JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk.
Commissioners' Office, December 5, 1864.

BEALL'S FOUNDRY,

CORNER OF CENTRE & HARRISON STREETS,

CUMBERLAND, MD.

THOMAS WILKINSON, SR., Superintendent.

This large and long established Foundry has been purchased and re-opened by the subscriber, under the management of an experienced Superintendent and Machanics and Workmen.

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

MINING MACHINERY, RAIL-ROAD AND MINE

CARS, FURNACES, STOVES, GRATES,

PLOUGHS, MILL IRONS, AND

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Will be manufactured to order.

A STOCK OF

"Beall's Egg Stoves,"

of various sizes; the best pattern for Stoves in the country for burning Cumberland Coal; will be kept on hand, and sold on favorable terms to the trade.

One New Four-horse Power Engine,

Boiler and Fixtures, for sale.

☞ Cash paid for old Iron and Metal on delivery at the Foundry.
☞ Orders solicited, and all work warranted.
WM. W. McKAIG.

Cumberland, Dec. 2, 1864—3m

BROOKS' SERIES OF ARITHMETICS for sale at *introduction prices*, at the Drug and Book Store of Dr. B. F. Harry, Bedford, Pa. Dr. B. F. Harry is the agent.

Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railway Company.

At an election held on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1864, in the city of Philadelphia, for a President and Directors of the "Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railway Company," the following persons were chosen:

PRESIDENT,
JOHN A. WRIGHT.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas A. Scott,	George W. Cass,
Josiah Bacon,	D. R. Davidson,
John M. Kennedy,	D. E. Small,
Wistar Morris,	J. D. Roddy,
E. C. Knight,	A. K. McClure,
S. L. Russell,	Ashbel Green.
	R. D. Barclay, Sec'ry.

November 18, 1864—4t.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST,

FARMERS, MECHANICS, LAWYERS,

DOCTORS, PREACHERS

AND ALL,

Buy your goods at the BARGAIN STORE of

G. R. & W. OSTER,

Who have just received an elegant assortment of

New Winter Goods,

Embracing Black Silks, Bombazines, Cobergs, Alpacas, Mohairs, Lustres, Canton Cloths, Poplins, Reps, Silk Plaids, all Wool Delaines, latest styles, American Delaines, Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Table Diaper, Ticking, Ballardvale and Shaker Flannels, Canton Flannels, Scarlet, Solferino and Grey Shirting Flannels, Sheeting and Shirting Muslins of standard makes, Miners Flannels, Linseys and Blankets. Ladies' Furs, Muffs, Capes and Cuffs. Ladies Repellont Waterproof Cloths, Shawls and Circulars, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, TWEEDS AND KENTUCKY JEANS, for men and boys wear.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, NECK TIES, SHIRT COLLARS AND FRONTS. MERINO UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

HATS AND CAPS;

Every style, quality and color.

BOOTS AND SHOES, in great variety.

GROCERIES.

CHOICE RIO COFFEE, Extra Young Hyson, Imperial and Oolong TEAS, Sugars, Syrups, Rice, Chocolate, Spices, Salt, Cheese, &c., &c.

CHEWING TOBACCO AND SEGARS, of choice brands.

A large assortment of QUEENSWARE, together with 1,000 other articles to which we call the attention of buyers.

Bedford, November 25, 1864.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Critical notices of the Press.

It is the foremost Magazine of the day. The fireside never had a more delightful companion, nor the million a more enterprising friend, than Harper's Magazine.—*Methodist Protestant*, (Baltimore.)

The most popular Monthly in the world.—*New York Observer.*

We must refer in terms of eulogy to the high tone and varied excellences of *Harper's Magazine*—a journal with a monthly circulation of about 170,000 copies—in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest light and general reading of the day. We speak of this work as an evidence of the American people; and the popularity it has acquired is merited. Each number contains fully 144 pages of reading matter, appropriately illustrated with good wood cuts; and it combines in itself the racy monthly and the more philosophical quarterly, blended with the best features of the daily journal. It has great power in the dissemination of a love of pure literature.—Trubner's *Guide to American Literature, London.*

The volumes bound constitute of themselves a library of miscellaneous reading such as cannot be found in the same compass in any other publication that has come under our notice.—*Boston Courier.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.
1865.

The publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the Magazine and Weekly *promptly* to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the Office of Publication. Postmasters and others desirous of getting up Clubs will be supplied with a handsome pictorial Show-bill on application.

The postage on Harper's Magazine is 24 cents a year, which must be paid at the *subscriber's* post office.

TERMS:—Harper's Magazine, one year, $4 00
An Extra Copy of either the Magazine or Weekly will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or Six Copies for $20 00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

A Complete Set, now comprising Twenty-nine Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin Square, New York.

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times."

"The best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union."

HARPER'S WEEKLY,

SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

Critical Notices of the Press.

"The best Family Paper published in the United States."—*New London Advertiser.*

"The Model Newspaper of our country—complete in all the departments of an American Family Paper—Harper's Weekly has earned for itself a right to its title 'A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.'"—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

"This paper furnishes *the best illustrations*. Our future historians will enrich themselves out of Harper's Weekly long after writers, and painters, and publishers are turned to dust."—*New York Evangelist.*

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SUBSCRIPTIONS.
1865.

The publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the Magazine and Weekly *promptly* to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the Office of Publication. Postmasters and others desirous of getting up Clubs will be supplied with a handsome pictorial Show-bill on application.

The postage on Harper's Weekly is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the *subscriber's* post office.

TERMS:

Harper's Weekly, one year, $4 00
An Extra copy of either the *Weekly* or *Magazine* wil be supplied gratis for every Club of *Five Subscribers* at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or Six Copies for $20 00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The annual volumes of *Harper's Weekly*, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $6 each. A complete set, comprising Eight Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $4 50 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin Square, New York.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court to make distribution of the fund in the hands of Daniel Fletcher, administrator of the estate of Curtis S. Coiper, late of Monroe township, dec'd., will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford, on Wednesday, the 4th day of January next, when and where all persons interested can attend if they think proper.

E. M. ALSIP, Auditor.

December 9, 1864.

NEW CARPETING.

A large supply of LIST and all WOOL Capeting. Also—Floor Oil Cloths, all widths, at

Dec. 2, 1864. CRAMER & CO'S.

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA,

THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY FOR

Scrofula and Scrofulous Diseases.

From Emery Eides, a well-known merchant of Oxford, Maine.

"I have sold large quantities of your Sarsaparilla, but never yet one bottle which failed of the desired effect and full satisfaction to those who took it. As fast as our people try it, they agree there has been no medicine like it before in our community."

Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Ulcers, Sores, and all Diseases of the Skin.

From Rev. Robt. Stratton, Bristol, England.

"I only do my duty to you and the public, when I add my testimony to that you publish of the medicinal virtues of your Sarsaparilla. My daughter, aged ten, had an affecting humor in her ears, eyes, and hair for years, which we were unable to cure until we tried your Sarsaparilla. She has been well for some months."

From Mrs. Jane E. Rice, a well-known and much-esteemed lady of Dennisville, Cape May Co., N. J.

"My daughter has suffered for a year past with a scrofulous eruption, which was very troublesome. Nothing afforded any relief until we tried your Sarsaparilla, which soon completely cured her."

From Charles P. Gage, Esq., of the widely known Gage, Murray & Co., manufacturers of enamelled papers in Nashua, N. H.

"I had for several years a very troublesome humor in my face, which grew constantly worse until it disfigured my features and became an intolerable affliction. I tried almost every thing a man could of both advice and medicine, but without any relief whatever, until I took your Sarsaparilla. It immediately made my face worse, as you told me it might for a time; but in a few weeks the new skin began to form under the blotches, and continued until my face is as smooth as any body's, and I am without any symptoms of the disease that I know of. I enjoy perfect health, and without a doubt owe it to your Sarsaparilla."

Erysipelas—General Debility—Purify the Blood.

From Dr. Robt. Sawin, Houston St., New York.

"Dr. Ayer. I seldom fail to remove *Eruptions* and *Scrofulous Sores* by the persevering use of your Sarsaparilla, and I have just now cured an attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* with it. No alterative we possess equals the Sarsaparilla you have supplied to the profession as well as to the people."

From J. E. Johnston, Esq., Wakeman, Ohio.

"For twelve years, I had the yellow Erysipelas on my right arm, during which time I tried all the celebrated physicians I could reach, and took hundreds of dollars worth of medicines. The ulcers were so bad that the cords became visible, and the doctors decided that my arm must be amputated. I began taking your Sarsaparilla. Took two bottles, and some of your Pills. Together they have cured me. I am now as well and sound as any body. Being in a public place, my case is known to every body in this community, and excites the wonder of all."

From Hon. Henry Monro, M. P. P., of Newcastle, C. W., a leading member of the Canadian Parliament.

"I have used your Sarsaparilla in my family, for general *debility*, and for *purifying the blood*, with very beneficial results, and feel confidence in commending it to the afflicted."

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Eyes,

From Harvey Sickler, Esq., the late editor of the Tunkhannock Democrat, Pennsylvania.

"Our only child, about three years of age, was attacked by pimples on his forehead. They rapidly spread until they formed a loathsome and virulent sore, which covered his face, and actually blinded his eyes for some days. A skilful physician applied nitrate of silver and other remedies, without any apparent effect. For fifteen days we guarded his hands, lest with them he should tear open the festering and corrupt wound which covered his whole face. Having tried every thing else we had any hope from, we began giving your Sarsaparilla, and applying the lotion of potash lotion, as you direct. The sore began to heal when we had given the first bottle, and was well when we had finished the second. The child's eyelashes, which had come out, grew again, and he is now as healthy and fair as any other. The whole neighborhood predicted that the child must die."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

From Dr. Hiram Sloat, of St. Louis, Missouri.

"I find your Sarsaparilla a more effectual remedy for the secondary symptoms of *Syphilis* and for syphilitic disease than any other we possess. The profession are indebted to you for some of the best medicines we have."

From A. J. French, M. D., an eminent physician of Lawrence, Mass., who is a prominent member of the Legislature of Massachusetts.

"Dr. Ayer. My dear Sir: I have found your Sarsaparilla an excellent remedy for *Syphilis*, both of the *primary* and *secondary* type, and effectual in some cases that were too obstinate to yield to other remedies. I do not know what we can employ with more certainty of success, where a powerful alterative is required."

Mr. Chas. S. Van Hew, of New Brunswick, N. J., had dreadful ulcers on his legs, caused by the abuse of mercury, or *mercurial disease*, which grew more and more aggravated for years, in spite of every remedy or treatment that could be applied, until the persevering use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla relieved him. Few cases can be found more inveterate and distressing than this, and it took several dozen bottles to cure him.

Leucorrhœa, Whites, Female Weakness,

are generally produced by internal *Scrofulous Ulceration*, and are very often cured by the alterative effect of this Sarsaparilla. Some cases require, however, in aid of the Sarsaparilla, the skilful application of local remedies.

From the well-known and widely-celebrated Dr. Jacob Morrill, of Cincinnati.

"I have found your Sarsaparilla an excellent alterative in diseases of females. Many cases of Irregularity, Leucorrhœa, Internal Ulceration, and local debility, arising from the scrofulous diathesis, have yielded to it, and there are few that do not, when its effect is properly aided by local treatment."

A lady, unwilling to allow the publication of her name, writes:

"My daughter and myself have been cured of a very debilitating Leucorrhœa of long standing, by two bottles of your Sarsaparilla."

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Neuralgia,

when caused by *Scrofula* in the system, are rapidly cured by this Ext. Sarsaparilla.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS

possess so many advantages over the other purgatives in the market, and their superior virtues are so universally known, that we need not do more than to assure the public their quality is maintained equal to the best it ever has been, and that they may be depended on to do all that they have ever done.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, M. D., & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by

B. F. Harry, Bedford, J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg, J. M. Barndollar, Bloody Run; L. Piatt, Stonerstown; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; D. Stoner, Woodberry; R. Ralston, Water Street; and dealers everywhere. July 1, 1864.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court to make distribution of the fund in the hands of John C. Riffle, administrator of the estate of Jacob Riffle, late of Juniata township, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford, on Tuesday, the third day of January next, when and where all parties interested can attend if they think proper.

E. M. ALSIP, Auditor.

December 9, 1864.

Penn City College

Hon. Wilson M'Candless,

Judge of the United States Circuit Court, President

Corner Penn and St. Clair Sts., Pittsburg, Penn

The Largest, Cheapest and Best.

$35 *Pays for a full Commercial Course.*

☞ No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-Keeping. Ministers' Sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced teachers and practical accountants, who prepare young men for active business at the least expense and shortest notice, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. Diplomas granted for merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.

Prof. A. Cowley, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest number of 1st Premiums, and over all competitors, teaches Rapid Business Writing.

Circulars containing full information sent free on application to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH,
Pittsburg, Pa.

☞ Attend where the Sons and Clerks of Bankers and Business Men graduate.

November 6, 1863.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to distribute the balance in the hands of George W. Householder, Esq., administrator of the estate of William Sparks, late of West Providence township, deceased, to and among the persons legally entitled thereto, will meet the parties interested at his office in Bedford, on Friday, the 23d day of December, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to perform the duties of his appointment.

J. R. DURBORROW, Auditor.

December 9, 1864.

NEW GOODS.

The undersigned have just opened a large and general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Embracing many varieties of fabrics, new and beautiful.

Having on hand a large stock purchased previous to the late advance, we are enabled to offer many

BARGAINS

THAT CANNOT BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Our friends, customers, and public generally, are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing, as we are determined to sell at SHORT PROFITS, thereby ensuring large sales.

TERMS—Cash, Produce, or Four Months credit to those who will pay us promptly.

☞ Interest charged on all accounts after due.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

December 2, 1864.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

French Merinos, Thibet Cloths, French all Wool Reps, Wool Delaines, Popplins, Mohairs, Coburg, Alpacas—all fashionable colors—cheap, at

Dec. 2, 1864. CRAMER & CO'S.

LADIES:

At Cramer & Co's you will find Cloaking Cloths, Shawls, Cloaks, Hoods, &c., very cheap.

December 2, 1864.

CLOTHING:

A good assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING just received at CRAMER & CO'S.

December 2, 1864.

New Winter Goods,

AT

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S CHEAP STORE,

NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP,

form a part of my new stock.

MENS' WINTER WEAR,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker.

Bedford, Nov. 25, 1864.

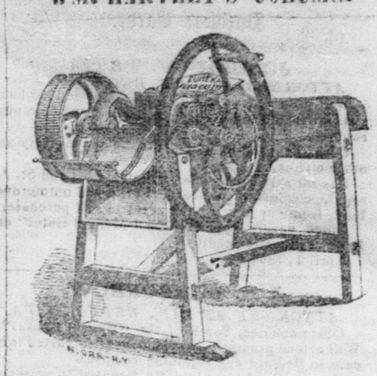
VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT
AT PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale the dwelling house in which he at present resides, with the lot of ground attached. There are upon it a good well, spring house and stable. The lot contains four acres of excellent land. The premises are located in Friend's Cove, eight miles southeast of Bedford. Terms reasonable.

FREDERICK RIESBERG.

November 25.—4ts*

WM. HARTLEY'S COLUMN.



The Eureka Hay, Straw and Fodder Cutter and Crusher,

Will save to any farmer who has six head of horses to keep, at least $150 in one season.

This machine has been improved since last year, and is pronounced by the farming public "The best Cutter ever invented."

Having sold more than 100 of these cutters the past year, I respectfully beg leave to refer to a few farmers of Bedford county who have them in use:

Judge Burns,	Daniel Walter,
John Schnebley,	Abraham Reighard,
Samuel Beor,	M. B. Miller,
Simon Nycum,	John Shank,
Jacob Fetter,	John W. Hoover,
C. R. Rea,	Michael Schafer,
John S. Brumbaugh,	John N. Teeter,
Henry Harshberger,	Henry Clopper,
Samuel Griffith,	Jacob Yont,
Jacob Biddle,	John Halderbaum,
Isaac Imler,	Martin Hoover,
Adam Dibert,	Wm. Grisinger,
John Whiteline,	Frederick Schnebley,
Adam Samel,	J. Irvin Noble,
Henry Stiffler,	George Bowser,
William Rock,	David Kairns,

William Keyser and some 60 other farmers, all of whom I am confident will speak of this machine in the highest terms of praise.

On account of the great scarcity of mechanics, the high price of material, and the great demand for these machines, I was unable to secure enough to supply the demand last season. And having now but 40 on hand, farmers desiring to secure cutters

MUST ORDER SOON.

—ALSO—

I still have in store an elegant assortment

Hardware of all kinds,

which I will close out at very fair prices.

Farm Implements,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

THE BEST

Coal Oil and Lamps

AT THE LOWEST RATES.

CORN SHELLERS,

CIDER MILLS,

CLOVER HULLERS,

GRAIN DRILLS,

MOWING & REAPING MACHINES,

which I will sell during the winter at much less than they will be sold for next season.

SAUSAGE MEAT CUTTERS,

at old prices.

BUTCHER KNIVES, MEAT SAWS,

REVOLVERS of different kinds.

SADDLERY,

SHOE FINDINGS,

MILL SAWS, at old rates.

IRON, NAILS, GLASS, &c.

Being desirous of closing up my business, all indebted to me will please settle at once—and persons desiring any thing in my line, will find it to their advantage to call, as I am determined to close out my present stock of goods at LOWER RATES than goods can now be purchased for elsewhere.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

The very best Coal Oil made,

CLEAR AND BRIGHT,

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Thankful for the very liberal share of patronage which I have heretofore received, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

WM. HARTLEY

Bedford, November 18, 1864.

Business Cards.

JOSEPH W. TATE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care, in Bedford and adjoining counties.
Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and other claims.
Has for sale Town lots in Tatesville, and St. Joseph's, on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land, from one acre to 150 acres to suit purchasers.
Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell.
April 1, 1864—1y

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Office one door South of the "Mengel House."
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
Having also been regularly licensed to prosecute claims against the Government, particular attention will be given to the collection of Military claims of all kinds; pensions, back pay, bounty, bounty loans, &c. April 1, 1864.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.
Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House. Jan. 22, '64.

U. H. AKERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bedford, Pa.
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Military claims speedily collected.
☞Office on Julianna street, opposite the Bank, one door north of John Palmer's office.
Bedford, September 11, 1863.

F. M. KIMMELL. J. W. LINGENFELTER
KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
☞Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

G. H. SPANG,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA
Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate. May 13, 1864.

JOHN P. REED,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.
☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Julianna Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

A. H. COFFROTH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa.
Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.
December 6, 1861.

F. C. DOYLE, M. D.,
Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bloody Run and vicinity. Office next door to the hotel of John C. Black. [June 10, 1864.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.
Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office on West Pitt street, south side, nearly opposite the Union Hotel.
Bedford, February 12, 1864.

F. M. MARBOURG, M. D.,
SCHELLSBURG, PA,
Tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office immediately opposite the store of John E. Colvin, in the room formerly occupied by J. Henry Schell.
July 1, 1864.

DAVID DEFIBAUGH,
GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.,
Workshop same as formerly occupied by John Border, deceased. Rifles and other guns made to order, in the best style and on reasonable terms. Special attention will be given to the repairing of firearms. July 1, 1864—1y.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,
BEDFORD, PA.,
☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved ro the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JACOB REED, J. J. SCHELL,
REED AND SCHELL,
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.
☞DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.
Deposits solicited.

J. ALSIP & SON,
Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Respectfully solicit consignments of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, and all kinds of Merchandise for AUCTION and PRIVATE Sale.
REFERENCES.

PHILADELPHIA:	BEDFORD,
Philip Ford & Co.,	Hon. Job Mann,
Boyd & Hough,	Hon. W. T. Daugherty
Armor Young & Bros.,	B. F. Meyers.

January 1, 1864—tf.

SCOTT & STEWART,
AUCTIONEERS AND
Commission Merchants
Jayne's Marble Building,
616 *Chestnut St.*, & 616 *Jayne St.*
PHILADELPHIA.
JNO. E. GILLETTE. B. SCOTT, JR.
Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.
S. S. Diehl and William Dibert would respectfully announce to their friends in Bedford county, and the public generally, that they have leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. S. Filler.
This house is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.
Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.
Coaches leave this house daily (Sunday excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M., and 2 o'clock, P. M., to connect with the trains going East from Mount Dallas and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with them.
Bedford, Jan. 22, 1864—tf.

WISTAR'S BALSAM
OF
WILD CHERRY.
ONE OF THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES IN THE WORLD FOR
Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, and every affection of
THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST,
INCLUDING EVEN
CONSUMPTION.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
So general has the use of this remedy become, and so popular is it everywhere, that it is unnecessary to recount its virtues. Its works speak for it, and find utterance in the abundant and voluntary testimony of the many who from long suffering and settled disease have by its use been restored to pristine vigor and health. We can present a mass of evidence in proof of our assertions, that
CANNOT BE DISCREDITED.

The Rev. Jacob Seehler,
Well known and much respected among the German population in this country, makes the following statement for the benefitof the afflicted.
HANOVER, Pa., Feb. 16, 1859.
Dear Sirs:—Having realized in my family important benefits from the use of your valuable preparation—*Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*—it affords me pleasure to recommend it to the public. Some eight years ago one of my daughters seemed to be in a decline and little hopes of her recovery were entertained. I then procured a bottle of your excellent Balsam, and before she had taken the whole of the contents of the bottle there was a great improvement in her health. I have, in my individual case, made frequent use of your valuable medicine, and have always been benefited by it.
JACOB SECHLER.

From Jesse Smith, Esq., President of the Morris County Bank, Morristown, New Jersey.
"Having used DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for about fifteen years, and having realized its beneficial results in my family, it affords me great pleasure in recommending it to the public as a valuable remedy in cases of weak lungs, colds, coughs, &c., and a remedy which I consider to be entirely innocent, and may be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate in health.

From Hon. John E. Smith, a Distinguished Lawyer in Westminster, Md.
I have on several occasions used DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for severe colds, and always with decided benefit. I know of no preparation that is more efficacious or more deserving of general use.
The Balsam has also been used with excellent effect by J. B. ELLIOTT, Merchant, Hall's Cross Roads, Md.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.
None genuine unless signed "I. BUTTS," on the wrapper.
For Sale by
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New York.
J. W. FOWLE & CO., Proprietors, Boston.
And by all Druggists.

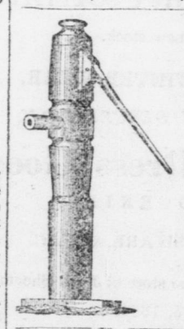
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE.
FORTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE
Has fully established the superiority of
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE,
Over all other healing preparations.
It cures all kinds of SORES, CUTS, SCALDS, BURNS, BOILS, ULCERS, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, STIES, PILES, CORNS, SORE LIPS, SORE EYES, &c., REMOVING THE PAIN AT ONCE, AND REDUCING THE MOST ANGRY LOOKING SWELLINGS AND INFLAMATION AS IF BY MAGIC.
ONLY 25 CENTS A BOX, FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, NO. 491 Broadway, New-York.
J. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston.
And by all Druggists.
May 6, 1864—eowly

CLOTHING IN SCHELLSBURG.
Having lately purchased an excellent assortment of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
consisting of *Over Coats, Dress Coats, Business Coats, Blouses, Vests, Pants, Hats & Caps, White Shirts, Fancy Flannel Shirts, Under Shirts, Drawers, Roundabouts, Neck-ties, Suspenders, Buckskin Gloves, AND*
NOTIONS IN VARIETY.
We invtie our friends and all who desire to purchace to give us a call at our New Clothing Store in Schellsburg, where as we are doing business on the "*One Price*" System, we flatter ourselves we can render satisfaction by doing justice to every one. We thank our many customers for their patronage, and herewith solicit a continuance of the same kindness.
G. BERKSTRESSER & SON.
Schellsburg, Sept. 16, 1864.

A Most Excellent Medicine.
J. F. CARPENTER'S RHEUMATIC FLUID.—Persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diptheria, Burns, &c., will find this a most excellent remedy. It comes to us recommended by some of the best men in the State—and in this community. Try a bottle and see for yourself. For sale at A. L. Defibaugh's, Bedford. April 29, 1864—1y.

10,000 lbs. of WOOL Wanted,
at J. M. Shoemaker's Store, for which the highest market price will be paid in Cash or Store Goods.
June 10, 1864.

BUYERS—
Of Merchandise are respectfully informed that we have
Reduced
prices on all goods, to correspond with the
Great Decline East!
TERMS—Cash or Produce.
A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Bedford, October 14, 1864.



PUMPS!!!
I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.
Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.
☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.
ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg.
Aug. 1, 1864.—3m

Pension and Bounty Claims.
U. H. AKERS has received all the forms and instructions for procuring Soldiers' Pension and Bounty money. He also has a partner in Washington City to prosecute the claims speedily.
Bedford, Nov. 27, 1863—tf

UNION HOTEL.
WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.
V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.
This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid
LIVERY STABLE
is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

SHRINER'S
BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP.
For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.
THIS is no new remedy. It has been used for a number of years in Maryland and parts of Pennsylvania, and has, wherever known, acquired an unprecedented reputation for curing the various diseases for which it is recommended.
So apparent is its usefulness, and so remarkable has been its cures, that it is fast superceding every other remedy for those diseases. The afflicted can rely upon it doing as much for them, and in many cases more than any other remedy now before the public.
It is recommended and prescribed in the practice of a large number of the most intelligent and able physicians of Maryland. It is used and considered an indispensable household remedy by a large portion of the first families of the State.
It is used by all classes of society, and the universal opinion is that it is good. *This Syrup is purely Vegetable Compound.* It is pleasant to take, and never does injury. But owing to its purifying qualities, must do good under any circumstances. Its effects are truly wonderful, soothing, calming, and allaying the most violent coughs, purifying, strengthening and invigorating the whole system, calming and soothing the nerves; aiding and facilitating expectoration, and healing the
DISEASED LUNGS,
Thus striking at the root of disease, and driving it from the system.
CROUP.
This disease is announced by difficulty of breathing, shrill whistling or wheezing, hacking cough and threatened suffocation. &c. It mostly occurs in young children. No child need die of croup if this Syrup is properly used and used in time. Mothers having croupy children should watch the first show of the disease, and always keep this remedy at hand.
For coughs after measles this Syrup is most excellent. Experience has proven that it is equalled by no other preparation.
The price of the remedy is such as to place it within the reach of all, the poor as well as the rich, and every person should have it.
Every person should have it in the house. It is a true and faithful friend to all who value health and wish to secure themselves against that most terrible disease, consumption. It will be found the most useful as well as the cheapest family medicine in the world. It has been used for the last four years with a success without a parallel.
Price 40 cents per bottle, or three bottles for $1.00. Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro.
For sale by H. C. Reamer and B. F. Harry Druggists, Bedford, Pa.
December 18, 1863—1y.

SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE.
SINCE the introduction of this beautiful preparation, it has been steadily advancing into public favor. Its astonishing efficacy in expelling worms has won for it many friends wherever known, and these are speaking its praise to others, so that it is fast being introduced into every family in the land. The demand for it is becoming immense. To make it still more worthy the preference already shown it, the PROPRIETOR is putting it up in a much handsomer style than formerly. It is now prepared with the greatest care of uniform strength, with plain directions, so that any one can administer it.
TO DESTROY WORMS!
It is entirely Vegetable---Perfectly Safe and Harmless.
And has never been known to fail to expel worms, where worms existed. The proprietors boldly assert that it is superior to any other preparation in the world.
☞Ask for SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE, and take no other. ☞Price 25 cents per bottle.
*,*Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro., and for sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. Dec. 18, '63—1y

Foutz's Mixture,
THE BEST LINIMENT FOR MAN AND BEAST NOW IN USE
IS a safe and reliable remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Painful Nervous Affections, Sprains, Burns, Swellings and all diseases requiring an external application on man.
On horses it will never fail to cure Poleevil, Fistula, old running sores, or Sweeney, if properly applied. For sprains, bruises, scratches, crooked hoofs, chafes, saddle or collar gall, cuts or wounds, it is an infallible remedy. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.
RHEUMATISM.
Persons afflicted with this disease no matter of how long standing, can be promptly and effectually cured by using this Mixture.
There is nothing in the world so sure and so good to take away hard corns, and cure Frost Bites as this preparation. Try it and satisfy yourselves. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Prepared by
S. A. FOUTZ,
Westminster, Md.
IN USE ☞For sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa.
December 18, 1863,—1y

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED HORSE AND CATTLE
POWDERS.
HORSES HOGS CATTLE
THESE Powders have proved, after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these Powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties. The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.
These powders are not intended, as most powders are, to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but, to remove the disease and promote his general health.
These powders will strengthen the stomach and inteatines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure prevention of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.—These Powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horse will never get the Lung Fever, Colic or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.
MILCH COWS.
The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.
HOGS.
In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.
Prepared by S. A. FOUTZ,
Westminster, Md.
☞For sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. Dec. 18—1y

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE!
A Farm in Bedford township, owned by John H Rush, about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house, log barn and other out-buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon.
ALSO—A tract of land containing fifteen acres, about seven acres cleared with a story and a half log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brickey, John A. Imgrund and others, situate in Juniata township. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well timbered, all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.
ALSO—A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township, with log house, barn, &c., thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Part of this tract is cleared and under fence and in a good state of cultivation—near to a school house, mill, &c., adjoining lands of Scott, Low, Hughes and others, and lately purchased from William Hurley.
ALSO—A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with a farm house, tenant house, double log barn and new Saw Mill thereon erected. Also, an apple orchard thereon—known as the "Snyder" or "Koons" property.
60 acres of land—10 cleared and under fence with a log house thereon erected, adjoining George Troutman, George May and others, partly in Juniatta and partly in Londonderry Townships, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.
ALSO—166 acres near Stoverstown within ½ mile of Broad Top Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn, stable, &c., thereon erected; also, two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam, and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.
ALSO—160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison county, Iowa.
ALSO—Two 160 acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne city, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha city, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.
ALSO—160 acres, two miles above Omaha city, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination of the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.
ALSO—Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.
ALSO—A lot of ground in the city of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.
The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.
Notes or obligations of any kind, that are good, will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.
May 8, 1863. O. E. SHANNON,

P. A. REED,
HAS ON HAND
AND CONSTANTLY KEEPS
A FULL SUPPLY
OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS.
WHICH HE WILL SELL CHEAP FOR
CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE
Bedford, Jan. 8, 1864.

C
P O
A R
E N
H E
C FARQUHAR'S R
REPUTATION FOR SELLING CHEAP
STILL MAINTAINED.
We are now receiving at "Cheap Corner" a very large stock of Spring and Summer Fashionable Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, of every variety and style.

To the Ladies.
Call and Examine our Stock of

CALICOES,	BALMORALS,
DELAINES,	HOOP SKIRTS,
ALPACAS,	RIBBONS,
CUFFS & COLLARS	SHAWLS,
HEADNETS,	HATS,
COMBS,	VEILS,
TRIMMINGS,	HOSIERY.

Gentlemen,
Come and see our Assortment of

COTTONADES,	COATS,
SATINETTS,	PANTS,
CASSIMERES,	VESTS
JEANS,	BOOTS,
CLOTHS,	GAITERS,
LINENS,	SHIRTS,
MUSLINS,	NECKTIES,
DRILLS,	SUSPENDERS.

GROCERIES.
Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Syrup, and Spices of every kind.
TOBACCO AND CIGARS.
Congress, Flounders, Old Virginia, John Anderson, Natural Leaf, and all kinds of Smoking Tobacco and Cigars.
Having adopted the "Cash System," we are determined to sell at very small profit, and the public, who have so kindly patronized us, are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock
J. B. FARQUHAR.
Juliana Street, Bedford, June 17, 1864.

RICHARD LEO.
MANUFACTURER OF
CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,
BEDFORD, PA.
The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand every thing in his line of manufacture.
BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASH-STANDS, &C., &C.
will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.
☞Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.
☞Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.
RICHARD LEO.
July 10, 1863.—tf

Wool Wanted.
Highest price in cash paid for WOOL.
May 27. A. B. CRAMER& CO.

Come and Settle.
I desire and must have all accounts on my books settled either by note or cash within 60 days. "A word to the wise is sufficient."
J. B. FARQUHAR,
Cheap Corner, Juliana Street.
Bedford, July 8, 1864.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
OF REAL ESTATE.
By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Joseph Brinkey, dec'd., will sell at public auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 22d day of December, at 10 o'clock. A. M., all that valuable farm, late the residence of said dec'd, situate in Juniata township, on both sides of the Bedford and Stoystown Turnpike Road, adjoining lands of Andrew Statler, William Frazier, James Burns, Catharine Dannaker's heirs and others, containing 300 acres, more or less; about seventy acres cleared and under fence, with a dwelling house and barn and other out-buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon.
This land is well timbered, and will make a suitable site for a Tannery, having sufficient water power and an abundance of bark timber. Terms reasonable and will be made known on day of sale.
There will also be sold at the same time and place the personal property of Mrs. Brinkey, consisting of a horse, cattle, sheep and household furniture. Also, one of Boyers' celebrated Farmers Mills.
LEWIS M. STATLER, Adm'r.
November 25, 1864.

How to Save Your Money.
Call and buy your goods of E. V. MOWRY, that has been purchased at 33 per cent. cheaper than they have been for the last three months, or can be at present, when gold and goods had suddenly fallen.
Her stock comprises a general assortment of
Millinery Goods,
BONNETS, FELT AND SILK HATS,
Latest Winter Styles.
ALSO—A fine assortment of CLOAKS, BALMORAL and HOOP SKIRTS, WOOLEN HOSE, DRESS BUTTONS, NOTIONS, &c.
☞All persons having accounts standing, will please call and settle at once, for we have to pay Cash for all we buy, and MUST receive CASH for our goods to keep up our stock.
Bedford, November 4, 1864.

BEDFORD HOTEL.
The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.
☞Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.
JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.
Bedford, January 15, 1864.

THE MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.
The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that he has recently enlarged, improved and refitted his house, both for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, as well as country customers. Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.
Ample and convenient Stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.
All are invited to give him a call.
ISAAC MENGEL, Proprietor.
April, 15, 1864.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers
AND
TEA DEALERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
November 13, 1863—1y

BEAUTIFUL SUN UMBRELLAS
Just opened at CRAMER'S.
May 29, 1863.

OSBORNE'S PREPARED JAVA COFFEE.
A Fresh invoice of this excellent coffee, just received and for Sale at the New bargain Store of
G. R. & W. OSTER.

C. D. M'CLEES & CO.
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,
AND
INDIA RUBBER SHOES,
NO 133 NORTH THIRD STREET
OPPOSITE CHERRY ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

Photographic Pictures.
The subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia, where he has purchased a large and select stock of PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, comprising
GILT, EBONY, ROSEWOOD, UNION, AND CARD FRAMES,
of different styles and varieties, from
20 Cts. up to Five Dollars, each.
ALSO—A new assortment of
Photograph Albums,
of all styles, holding from 12 to 200 pictures, at prices varying from 75 cents to $20.00,
Suitable for the Pocket or the Parlor.
Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, &c., taken as low as 25 cents each.
☞Pictures of every kind and description copied to suit the album size or life size, on the most reasonable terms, and in the most durable manner.
Instructions in the art given on moderate terms.
Skylight Gallery opposite the Washington Hotel.
T. R. GETTYS.
Bedford, June 10, 1864.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, HOWARD ASSOCIATION No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
July 29, 1864—1y.

CALL AT
THE NEW STORE.
MRS. SAM'L. H. TATE has received a handsome assortment of
CLOAKS, MANTELS, and *DUSTERS,*—the latest style.
A large assortment of
SHAWLS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, and *FANCY GOODS,*
which will be sold cheaper than can be bought elsewhere. Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, and Flowers always on hand.
Don't forget the "NEW STORE," North East corner of the Diamond.
Bedford, Sept. 16, 1864.

O YES! O YES!
The undersigned having taken out auctioneer's license for Bedford county, offers his services to the public. JOHN DELL,
Six Mile Run, June 17.

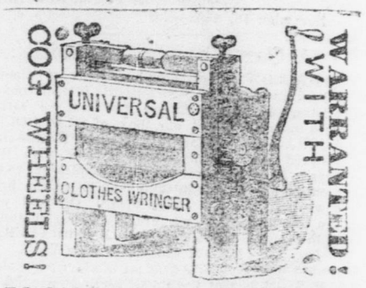
EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given to creditors and all others concerned, that letters testamentary were issued by the Register of Bedford Co., to the undersigned, on the Estate of J. Cruise late of Cumberland Valley dec'd.
WASHINGTON MILLER,
THOMAS FISHER.

C. N. HICKOK,

DENTIST.
Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations entrusted to his care.
NATURAL TEETH filled, regulated, polished, &c., in the best manner, and ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted from one to an entire set.
Office in the Bank Building, on Juliana street, Bedford.
CASH TERMS will be strictly adhered to.
In addition to recent improvements in the mounting of ARTIFICIAL TEETH on Gold and Silver Plate, I am now using, as a base for Artificial work, a new and beautiful article, (Vulcanite or Vulcanized India Rubber) stronger, closer fitting, more comfortable and more natural than either Gold or Silver, and 20 per cent. cheaper than silver. Call and see
C. N. HICKOK.
Bedford, January 16, 1863.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung Affections, (free of charge,) by sending their address to
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings Co., N. York.

A NEW SENSATION
At Cheap Corner.
J. B. FARQUHAR has bought out one of the best Stores in the County, and is able now to offer
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS
WORTH OF GOODS TO THE PUBLIC,
all bought before the last great rise in prices,
and will be sold cheap for Cash.
☞Don't fail to call at Farquhar's before you purchase. J. B. FARQUHAR.
September 8, 1864.



53,818 Wringers Sold in 1863!
Any woman who will persist in the back-breaking, wrist-straining and clothes-destroying process of TWISTING clothes dry, when a "*Universal Clothes Wringer*" can be had for a few dollars, which will save twice its price per year, in clothes alone, is either *extravagant* and fond of hard work, or "penny wise and pound foolish." The value of a good
COG WHEEL CLOTHES WRINGER,
is only known to those who have used them. This machine has not its equal. It will wring bed-clothes as well as the smallest article of clothing. It can't get out of order. It is almost everlasting, and it death to *cold dinners* and *black looks* o' wash days. Just call at Hartley's Machine and Hardware store and get one. Use it two or three times and if it don't please all about the house, bring it back, no questions will be asked and no charge made.
July 22, 1864.

Orphans' Court Sale
OF REAL ESTATE.
By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Henry Mowry, dec'd., will sell at public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of December, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, the real estate of which said deceased died seized, to wit: A LOT OF GROUND, situate in Harrison township, Bedford county, containing nine acres, all cleared and under cultivation, adjoining lands of Daniel Horn, Gaspar Smith and Catharine Mowry's heirs.
Also—ONE LOT OF GROUND, situate in the same township, containing six acres and 70 perches, all under cultivation, with a LOG HOUSE thereon erected, adjoining lands of Daniel Horn, Gaspar Smith and William A. Powell. These are desirable lots, suitable for homes for persons of limited means. Terms CASH.
FREDERICK MOWRY, Adm'r.
November 25, 1864.

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN,
(SUCCESSORS TO MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.)
Tobacco Snuff and Segar
MANUFACTORY,
No. 313 NORTH THIRD STREET,
Second door below Wood,
PHILADELPHIA.
J. W. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN.
March 25, 1864.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of administration on the estate of Jonathan Snyder, late of Monroe township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
JEREMIAH BAUGHMAN, Adm'r.
November 25, 1864—6t*

STRAY HEIFER.
Taken up trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber, residing in Union township, about the first of October last, a WHITE HEIFER, with black ears, and a bell on, a fork in the under side of the left ear, no other marks, supposed to be two years old last spring. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away or she will be sold according to law.
ANDREW MOWRY.
November 25, 1864.*

ESTRAY.
Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, residing in Juniata township, about the 15th of June, last, a WHITE STEER, with a few black spots, no ear marks, will be two years old next spring. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.
MICHAEL HILLEGAS.
November 25, 1864—3ts.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of administration on the estate of Isaiah Blackburn, late of St. Clair township, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township; notice is therefore hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment immediately, and those having claims are requested to present them forthwith duly authenticated for settlement.
ELIAKIM P. BLACKBURN,
November 18, 1864—6t Adm'r.